(XLVIth Year.) THE (No. 2302.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1791.

PARIS, *October* 6.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

A LETTER was received from the keeper of the seals, informing, that the decrees which suppress the present courts of justice, and establish new ones, had been received by the chambers of the parliaments of Rouen, Bourdeaux, Thoulouse, Douai, &c.—That the parliament of Thoulouse, on receiving them, came to the following resolution, which he laid before the assembly—

Extract of the resolve of the parliament of Thoulouse.

"The court, considering that the French monarchy is verging rapidly to the moment of its dissolution, &c. protests, in behalf of their lord, the king, the clergy, the nobility, and all the citizens, against all attempts on the rights of the crown—the annihilation of the nobility, and the total overthrow of the French monarchy—against all edicts, declarations and letters patent, tending to the suppression of this court—and the dismemberment of the province of Languedoc; against all attempts made upon religion, upon the dignity of its ministers, and upon the spiritual jurisdiction of the church, and its liberties: And whereas the resolves made by this chamber since the fifteenth of November last were only provisionary, they are hereby declared of no validity or effect:—The said court ordains, that the present resolution shall be transcribed upon its records as a testimony of their principles, and as a memorial that the magistrates who compose it, and the people whom they represent, are devoted to the king, and to the nation: They also ordain, that a copy of this resolve shall be sent to the said lord, the king. Done at Thoulouse, 27th September, 1790."

After it was read, Mr. Robespierre rose—"I observe, said he, that this assembly cannot but view the members of the parliament of Thoulouse as weak enemies vanquished and sunk under the weight of the public opinion. I beg that we may discover that *moderation*—that prudent firmness, which is the surest evidence of strength, and the distinguishing trait of power.—Sirs, treat the members of this parliament as enemies of the nation in a manifest delirium. I request then they may be brought to this bar." This proposal excited great murmurs—many members, among others, Mr. Camus, moved, that the affair might be submitted to the committee on reports, to report the day after to-morrow; but, others proposed to submit it to the committee on the constitution. The last motion was carried.

October 9. The national assembly decree, that the national loans, opened by virtue of former decrees, shall be shut from the day of the publication of the decree.

The new assignats (paper money) created by the decree of 29th September, shall be in notes of 1000, 500, 200, 100, 80, 70, 60 and 50 livres each.

[The following very important decree is prefaced by a lengthy speech of M. Barnave, in which he gives the assembly a particular detail of occurrences in the colonies, particularly some illegal measures of the municipal assembly of St. Mark, in the island of St. Domingo—at the close of which he introduced the following decree, which was adopted]—

October 12. The national assembly, after having heard their committee on the subject of the colonies, upon the situation of the island of St. Domingo, and the events which have there taken place, considering that the principles of the constitution have been violated, the execution of their decrees suspended, and the public tranquility disturbed by the acts of the general assembly sitting at St. Mark—considering also that the national assembly has promised to the colonies the speedy establishment of laws the most proper to secure them in the possession of their property; that they have, in order to quiet their alarms, early announced to them the intention of hearing their voice on every change which might be proposed in the laws prohibitive of commerce, and their firm determination of establishing as constitutional articles in their organization, that no personal laws should be decreed for the colonies, but upon the special and formal request of the colonial assemblies—that they have been solicitous that the colonies of St. Domingo should realise these dispositions, by securing to them the execution of the decrees of the 8th and 28th of March, and taking every measure necessary to establish public order and tranquility—

Declares—The pretended decrees and acts issued from the assembly appointed at St. Mark, under the title of the general assembly of the French division of St. Domingo, as outrageous attempts against the national sovereignty and legislative power, and decrees that they are null and incapable of being put in execution—declares the said assembly deprived of its powers, and all its members stripped of the character of deputies of the colonial assembly of St. Domingo.

Declares—That the provincial assembly of the north, the citizens of the town of Cape Francois, the parish of Croix de Bouquets, and all those who have remained faithful to the decrees of the national assembly, the volunteers of Port-au-Prince, those of St. Marc, the patriotic troops of the Cape, and all other active citizens who have been guided by the same principles, have gloriously performed all the duties belonging to the title of Frenchmen, and are thanked in the name of the nation by the national assembly.

Declares—That the governor-general of St. Domingo, those officers of rank who have faithfully served under his orders, and especially the Sieurs Vincent and de Mauduit, have gloriously performed the duties of their functions.

Decrees—That the king shall be requested to give orders that the decrees and instructions of the 8th and 28th of March last, shall be put in execution in the colony of St. Domingo—that in consequence they shall immediately proceed (if it has not yet been done) to the formation of a new colonial assembly, according to the rules prescribed by the said instructions, and to conform to them precisely.

Decrees—That all established laws shall continue to be executed in the colony of St. Domingo, until new laws are substituted, following the steps prescribed by the decrees aforesaid.

Decrees, notwithstanding—That until the organization of the tribunals in the said colony, the supreme council of the Cape shall be continued in the form in which it was established; and that the judgment therein rendered, since January 10, shall not be set aside by reason of the illegality of the tribunal.

Decrees—That the king shall be requested, in order to preserve the tranquility of the colony, to send three ships of the line, and a proportionate number of frigates and to complete the number of the regiments at the Cape and Port-au-Prince.

Decrees, also—That the members of the before mentioned general assembly of St. Domingo, and the other persons sent from the national assembly by the decree of September 20th, shall remain in the same condition until further orders are taken respecting them.

LONDON, *October* 1.

A fifth rate farmer, who resides at a small village near Louth, one rainey day last week was obliged to attend his grounds, and coming home wringing wet, stripped himself, and hung his cloaths in the yard to dry, (the weather afterwards proved fine) but at the same time neglected to take his purse out of his pocket. In a short time, however, the honest clod-hopper recollected he did not intend to hang *forty-odd guineas* out to dry, therefore, with eagle's wings, he flew to the yard, but alas! the purse was gone.—After some deliberation on what steps he should then take, it readily occurred to his memory to have seen a tame Magpye, which he kept, exceedingly busy with his proceedings, and knowing that it frequently visited a neighbouring church, immediately went in search of it, when lo! to his great surprize and satisfaction, he found his purse and its contents safely deposited on the top of the spire.

Oct. 12. Sentence has been passed upon the persons concerned in the late disturbances at Florence: 21 of the principal of them were condemned to the gallies for fifteen years; sixty are banished from the grand Duchy of Tuscany, 100 have been ordered to remain in confinement, and hope for pardon.

The disturbances at Florence have been entirely quieted by the appearances of the Austrian troops.

The intrigue of the Russian cabinet appears to have for its aim what the intrigue of Versailles, in several successive reigns, invariably pursued, namely, extent of territory; and the influence must operate alike with Russia, as it has done with France; it must exhaust her resources in every attempt, and, where successful, she must suffer; for an unwieldly extent of dominion serves but to weaken the nerve of the whole empire.

Freedom is hostile to immensity of territory under one government; for every large empire leads to despotism; monarchies of small extent, and republics, are the forms of government best suited for the habitation of liberty, and hence the Russians, by aiding their sovereign to over rule or bear down her neighbours, are but riveting their own ruin, and strengthening the powers of despotism.

Oct. 15. From the late promotion, various opinions have been formed; we think it is no indication either of peace or war; as the duke of Clarence is not included, the latter is the more probable expectation, that he may first have an opportunity of signalising himself in the service.

The duke of Clarence is said to have been engaged in a dispute with an officer of equal rank in the fleet, which, but for the arrival of sailing orders, must have been decided by the supreme court of appeal in disputes between gentlemen.——[This is all that we have seen in the English papers any way alluding to the duel mentioned, the information of which we received from Halifax. A gentleman from England informs us, that it was secretly whispered that the prince had fought and fell. The duel, it is said, thus originated—The prince requested of the captain of a 74 gun ship the labour of the carpenter of the ship, to execute a little piece of work—this request the captain declined to comply with, but enjoined the priest to ask him well, as he was a civil honest capable man—and the prince presuming not to ill use him, the carpenter was sent on board the prince's ship the Valiant. In doing his work, being warm, the carpenter took off his coat and laid it on the gun-ports—the sentry, perquiring it there, took the carpenter into custody, and had him carried before the prince, who, demanding him for a rebel, demanded of him how he had the impudence to disobey his orders, in putting his coat on the gun-ports, and telling him he was the first (swearing) that dare do it, he ordered him five dozen lashes. In vain the carpenter alleged his innocence of the order—the lashes were immediately given him. The carpenter's captain, on hearing this, demanded satisfaction of the prince for the abuse; and on his refusing to give it, sent him a challenge, which being accepted, the duel was the consequence.—These are the particulars as we have heard them.]

The bishop of London, in his late charge to the clergy of that diocese, observed, that there were now not less than three hundred thousand children educating at Sunday schools in England.

A Bilk. A sergeant of the foot-guards was interred in St. John's church-yard, Westminster, and the usual ceremony of firing over the grave being over, an Irishman, who was a spectator of the ceremony, exclaimed in a sonorous tone, "Oh! this is the last time the poor sergeant will *hear* the guns fired."

"You are a fool," said a hot-headed fellow to a gentleman, with whom he had a difference.—"From any body else," replied he, "I would resent that epithet, but from you I consider it as a mark of affection—It is only proving our relationship."

The veil, pendent from the bonnet, is now abolished, except a few of the frail fair, who, like other traders, find there is nothing like exciting curiosity.

We are told that Britain and Spain are both offering incense to America. It seems natural that *eternal jealousy*, the mother, should prevail; but interest is, we know, more powerful than filial regard. Be it so, it is surely the interest of America, as it is that of Britain, reciprocally, that the two countries should be united by the closest ties; and as France and Spain support their family compact, it is but just that we should establish with America a firm and lasting national compact. Let the former relation of mother and daughter be forgotten, and let Britain and America embrace as sisters, and swear inviolable attachment and sincere friendship.

A common sailor, who lately returned from the East-Indies, and, unlike the generality of his brethren, had saved a considerable sum of money out of his wages, in order to avoid being impressed, took the resolution to remain a while on shore. In this view he leased a sixteen foot lot on Berkely common, and erected thereon a small wooden hovel, just large enough to contain himself, with his wife Sue, and a very few articles of the most common furniture. A parcel of his companions, to play him a waggish trick, went one night last week with two long pieces of timber, and running them under the hovel, raised it up and carried it fairly off, leaving it near a mile from its former situation, the sailor and his wife being all the while found asleep, and knowing nothing of the matter. In the morning the honest tar opening the door, and seeing an entire change of both place and prospect, rubbing his eyes, observed drily to his rib, "Devil burn me, Sue, but we have been all night long dragging our anchors."

Extract of a genuine letter from Paris, to a gentleman in London, dated the 11th inst.

"M. Alert de Riom, the French admiral who was appointed to the command of the fleet fitting out at Brest, has resigned, in consequence of the present dreadful state of the French marine, which has spread itself throughout the whole fleet; nothing but a continual scene of riot and mutiny. They have discovered that much money, and other inducements, have been practised upon the inferior officers of their navy. This evidently has been the work of the aristocrats; and, to prevent discovery, they have had the artifice and modesty to place the cause to the account of Mr. Pitt, and which is really believed by a great number in Paris; but such is the unsettled state of this country, that the people know not who to trust, believe, or depend upon.—D'Estaing, who, in the affair of Versailles, proved himself such a staunch aristocrat, and barely escaped with his life, it is generally believed will succeed Riom, and have the command of the fleet. This situation, so desirable to himself and his party, he certainly will get, by a fresh trick lately played off upon the people—He has contrived that some letters, wherein he proves himself a strong democrat, should fall into the hands of the public; these letters have been published and dispersed about, and the people are weak enough to believe them genuine.

"There was a dreadful riot at Brest last Tuesday night, and many lives lost. The captain of the 14th

...ready retired from the West-Indies, has been sent for to appear before the council admiralty."

The security of Jamaica is such, it may be relied on, that only about one sixth part of the garrison has been detached on this expedition. From the preparations that are making for their reinforcement, there is every reason to conclude that they will be employed effectively against the Spaniards, soon after they reach the western hemisphere.

Oct. 18. On Saturday morning Mr. Wiffin, his majesty's special messenger, arrived at the duke of Leeds's office with letters from Mr. Fitzherbert at Madrid; and although we are not warranted in reporting the particulars of his dispatches, yet we need not hesitate to declare, that they contain nothing suspicious of a favourable conclusion to the present negotiation between the ministers of Spain and Great-Britain.

The peace-mongers, however, assert, that the marquis del Campo, the ambassador in London from the court of Spain, "has a peace in his pocket;" and they go foolishly still further to say that he is invested with powers to establish a peace whenever he pleases.

This report we give in proof of the folly and absurdity of mankind.

Mr. Wiffin being returned from Madrid without bringing any thing satisfactory, we must consider his dispatches at best, but as the last ultimatum but one.

There can be no doubt but the utmost confidence is reposed by the ministers in the commander in chief of the fleet. His lordship's proved and acknowledged ability fully justifies such confidence; and in the direction of this great fleet under his command, much will, no doubt, be left to his lordship's judgment and discretion. But we will venture to say, that when the fleet again sails from Spithead, its commander will have positive directions to seek for and fight the Spaniards, whenever he may find them.

The squadron destined to the West-Indies will doubtless be accompanied by lord Howe with the grand fleet to a certain latitude. His lordship will afterwards stand for the Spanish coast, and offer the Dons battle off their own harbours.

The dispatch with which our present great fleet has been fitted out, must impress all Europe with sentiments of awe and admiration. In little more than three months to have 70 sail of the line ready for sea, is a proof of exertion and resource unequalled in the annals of Europe.

The title of Chatham will a second time shine illustrious in the page of history. Of the present nobleman it will be recorded, that, under his naval administration, our fleet attained a pitch of power and perfection unknown to any former age in any nation.

BOSTON, *December* 15.

Important Information.

We have it from good authority, that OIL is admitted in England in AMERICAN BOTTOMS, which is one of the many advantages that may accrue to this country from a war between England and Spain. We give this information that those who plough the ocean to obtain oil, may reap the advantage, as it is probable the alien duty may be taken off likewise.

Dec. 20. By an arrival at Providence we learn, that all is peace and quietness, at present, in Martinico.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, *December* 21.

By captain Hampton, of the sloop Jersey, who arrived in this port in 16 days from St. Croix, we are informed, that on the 24th ult. in lat. 24, long. 68, 30, he spoke the brig Molly, captain Young, from St. Croix, bound to Philadelphia, all well. Captain Young informed, that when he left St. Croix, it was reported, an English fleet of 12 sail of the line and 30 transports, had arrived at Barbadoes.

Extract of a letter from captain Johnson, dated St. Bartholomew's, 8th November.

"*Captain Wm. Hampton.*

"SIR,

"Agreeable to your request I have to inform you, that on the 14th October, lat. 39, 35, long. 63, I fell in with a wreck, that appeared to be a fine new brig, that had been laden with cattle on deck; her inboard cargo not known, except a few barrels of apples; her masts both along side, but her hull very little damaged; she was called the Elias of Shelburne.

"The brig had a white bottom, upper works black; the people's births were forward; her pumps were short and they had high wooden gallows which worked them above the awning, she had a patent windlass; supposed to have had 30 or 40 head of cattle on board on sailing; a flush main deck, her name below her cabin window; an upright stern-post and a large rake with her counter and stern, no head, 6 or 8 ports on a side, quarter lights, leading blocks on her masts for the top-sail sheets—A penknife marked I. M. and a shoebrush marked I. Marsh, were found in her."

BURLINGTON, *December* 21.

At a meeting of the public creditors of the United States, in the county of Burlington, and state of New-Jersey, held at Mr. Jacob Vanscriver's tavern in said county, on the 17th December, 1790, in pursuance of notice given by public advertisement, Isaac Cowgill, Esquire, was appointed chairman, and major Richard Cox, secretary.

The chairman having opened the business of the day, on mature deliberation and discussion, it was unanimously

RESOLVED, That a memorial be presented to congress, praying an amendment of their late act, entitled, "An act making provision for the debt of the United States," so as to fulfil the original contract with the public creditors of the said United States.

RESOLVED, That a committee be appointed to consider of and report a suitable memorial for the above purpose—Whereupon Isaac Cowgill, Esquire, major Richard Cox, Mr. John Butler, major John Ross, and Mr. George Painter, were chosen, who having considered together on the subject, reported that they had read, and entirely approved of the printed memorial of the public creditors in Trenton and its vicinity—Whereupon the said memorial being read, it was unanimously

RESOLVED, That the same be adopted and signed by the said committee of public creditors in and for this county of Burlington; and as soon as possible forwarded to the senators and representatives of New-Jersey, in order to be presented to congress.

Signed by order,

ISAAC COWGILL, chairman.

Attested, RICHARD COX, secretary.

Black-Horse, December 17, 1790.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cape-Francois, dated November 15.

"My last contained a sketch of the transactions of the volunteers from this town and its vicinity, and the mulattoes to that date. The same day an account arrived, that, in a few days after Oge had fled, he was delivered up to the officers of this government by the Spanish governor of St. Jago, where he had taken refuge. He is expected in town every day, together with a number of the principals of the revolt. His life, with those of a number of his fellow prisoners, it is said, will pay the forfeit of their temerity.

"Yesterday the remainder of our troops returned from the expedition; consequently the troubles from this source may well be said to be at an end.

"The conversation of this place now is, the contents of *La Gazette du Jour*. It contains some severe strictures on the proceedings and sentiments of the assembly of this district, which is called the North. In consequence of this freedom, they have made an attempt to curb the *licentious* pen; but at present, it has no effect.—The parties here are confidedably embroiled; and many of the volunteers have declared, that, should he (Mr. Dubuisson, the editor of the paper) be treated as despots and arbitrary judges ever treat men of his sentiments, they will unsheath their swords, and return them not to the scabbard, until they are amply revenged."

CHARLESTON, *(S. C.) November* 25.

The wisdom of the politician might, without the gift of prophecy, have soon foretold the fate of the late treaty with M'Gillivray. He might justly conclude, that where no faith can be reposed, alliances can have little duration. The Georgians loudly, and perhaps some of them too violently, reprobated the concessions, as pregnant with injustice, and subversive of previous contracts; consequently were an *ex post facto* compact, repugnant to the constitution, and the dearest rights derived from their fathers. A gentleman who came to this city a few days since, reports that carnage and depredation have again advanced, to desolate the frontiers of that state—a barbarous murder having been committed by a party of the Creeks on a respectable citizen—they assassinated him by night in his house, which they pillaged; and stole four horses. They were pursued by a number of armed inhabitants, who penetrated into their country, when the savages assembling, the whites were obliged to retreat in turn, and one man received a wound from the Indians, in his abdomen.

The assembly of Georgia is now in session, and we hear that the treaty made by the congress of the United States, with the Creek Indians, occupies their most serious deliberations. It is supposed they will pass a supplementary act, establishing more clearly the reciprocity which they conceive omitted in that convention; for a white man cannot, without a passport, travel into the Indian country, nor even pass the boundary line; while the Indians can and do make extensive excursions through every part of the state of Georgia.

FAYETTEVILLE, *(N. C.) October* 25.

Extract of a letter from Chatham county, to gentlemen in this town, dated October 4.

"This county has, for some time past, been infested by a number of villains, who have formed themselves into a company, and have committed several robberies. This infamous gang was discovered by the following circumstance—One of the villains, after having stole two horses, stole a negro, and obliged him to ride one of the horses, without a saddle. The negro (an arch fellow) appeared well pleased with his new master, but complained of riding without a saddle—upon which the robber told him to take care of the horses while he went to steal one; and as soon as he went out of the way, the negro took the best horse, and some of the villain's apparel, and made his escape to his real master. The negro further says, that these villains have a quantity of arms and ammunition, and have agreed to post themselves in swamps, &c. in order to attack the unweary traveller.—The negro left them at a place called New-Hope."

NEWBERN, *(N. C.) December* 9.

We hear from the territory of the United States that his excellency governor Blount arrived there about the middle of October last, and has since visited the counties of Washington, Sullivan and Greene. The people there are very much pleased with the change of government, and have received their chief magistrate with every mark of respect and confidence. We have been favoured of the address presented to him in Greene county.

To his excellency William Blount, Esquire, governor over the territory of the United States, South of the river Ohio.

The ADDRESS of the officers, and other inhabitants of the county of Greene, in the said territory.

May it please your excellency,

WE have long since been convinced of the utility of a separation from the state of North-Carolina on constitutional principles; although the liberal policy of the state, the parent, is now evident. We have now the pleasing contemplation of our wishes, [illegible] so nobly exemplified under the auspices of [illegible] like us, of future ease, happiness and [illegible]. Persons as well versed in the science of [illegible] as those who stood among the warmest friends that opposed it, being in our present situation, must give us more [illegible] fore them hearing of your appointment to the [illegible] magistrate. Your patriotic, and amiable character, make us readily conclude that your present [illegible] office could add comfort to you any additional [illegible] but might sadly borrow dignity from you. [illegible] pating our future happy prospects we congratulate each other on the appointment to preside [illegible] Your presence has realized our expectations, and [illegible] your former steady attachment to the interest of the western country, we are fully convinced that we have every thing to hope and nothing to fear.—But amidst our pleasing contemplation of the happy effects of your administration under the patronage of congress, we cannot forget that the best and wisest plans that can be framed to promote the felicity of any country will not accomplish that end without the confidence and concurrence of the people. We beg leave to assure your excellency, that in our several stations, we will chearfully concur in supporting the dignity and the energy of government, fully sensible that none but an efficient government can secure our true interests, honour and prosperity.

Signed by order and on behalf of the committee,

JOHN SEVIER.

We learn from Fayetteville, that the general assembly go on in a manner unusually slow—they have passed no act altering the time of holding their superior sessions, from the first Monday in November to the first Monday in December—and an act to prevent any member of congress, and all other persons holding any appointment under the United States, from exercising any office or appointment of emolument or trust in the state; the appointment or office of a justice of the peace excepted. They have rejected the bill for carrying into effect the ordinance of the convention at Hillsborough, respecting the seat of government, by the vote of the chair in the senate—they have passed over a bill making alterations in the judicial system, which, it is supposed, will pass—a bill for placing into the office of the commissioner of loans the certificates, &c. of the state, at present in the hands of the treasurer and comptroller, and for the purchasing others to be disposed of in the like manner—and a bill for dividing the state into five districts for the election of representatives in congress, which is an essential feature. The assembly it is supposed, will sit until Christmas—great discord among the members, excited principally by the balloting for the place, where the next assembly shall be held, which is not yet determined on.—Newbern has hitherto stood fair and failed; Tarborough it seems is next to be tried—no less than ten members of the eastern districts are absent.

WINCHESTER, *December* 15.

We learn from Kentucky, that the Chickasaw Indians having been very troublesome in the neighbourhood of Cumberland river last fall, a party of the inhabitants of Cumberland settlement, near Clover creek, amounting to about 60, went out against them on the 22d of November; that in this expedition they had killed 2 of the savages, and retaken 11 horses and a considerable quantity of other articles, which their marauders had recently pilfered from them.

GEORGE-TOWN, *December* 25.

On Thursday morning last, between two and three o'clock, an uncommon noise was heard in the heavens—From what we can learn, it was similar to heavy distant thunder, and continued near a minute. Some reports say, that a ball of fire was seen moving, with great rapidity, from the west an easterly course, and that the bursting of this meteor occasioned the report, which was not for several minutes after the disappearing of the light: The night was remarkably serene, and not a cloud in view. The noise was heard in the town, and by numbers for ten miles in the country. [We would thank any literary gentleman, who had an opportunity of witnessing this extraordinary phenomenon, for his observations and remarks relative thereto.]

Bank of Maryland.

THE number of shares prescribed by the charter of the BANK of MARYLAND, as necessary to proceed to the election of directors, being complete—NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the stockholders will be held on the first Monday in March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. Grant's tavern, for the purpose of choosing the directors.

ROBERT GILMOR,
JAMES CAREY,
JEREMIAH YELLOTT,
THOROWGOOD SMITH,
SAMUEL SMITH,
CHARLES GARTS,
NICHOLAS SLUBEY,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
THOMAS HOLLINGSWORTH,
JAMES EDWARDS.

Baltimore, December 15, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to Anne Arundel county court, in March next, for a commission to mark and bound the lines of a tract of land called COCKEY ADDITION, agreeably to an act for marking and bounding lands.

RICHARD BOONE.

January 3, 1791.

To be SOLD,

For CASH only, on the 18th day of this inst.

SOME valuable STOCK, confisting of cattle and horses; some household furniture; for the people of diftinction; the debts of Rachel Johnfon, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. The sale to begin at nine o'clock.

JACOB LUCKY, Executor.

January 5, 1791. 1w

Annapolis, November 4, 1790.

THIS is to give notice to all persons who have claims against the estate of WILLIAM YIELDELL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the 14th day of January, 1791, that the same may be settled; and those who are any ways indebted to the deceased to make immediate payment, so that the estate may be finally closed on the day above mentioned, by 8w

JOHN JARVIS, Administrator de bonis non, with the Will annexed.

To be LET,

A PLANTATION,

With four Hands, Work-Horses, Plantation Utensils, and Stock of Cattle.—Inquire of

3w 2 RICH. WELLS, *in Annapolis.*

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Caroline county, within one mile of Potter's landing, in August last, a large gray MARE, no brand or any other artificial mark appearing, supposed to be 12 years old, or upwards, she was much rubbed with collar and traces, as though she had been used in a waggon. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

w3 2 ABRAHAM EVITTS.

WILLIAM FOXCROFT,

At the Sign of the Golden Bee-Hive,

Most respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has commenced business at the store lately occupied by John Petty, and Co. at the upper end of Corn-Hill street, facing the State-house, where he is now opening,

A Neat and General ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Fashionable, Superfine & Second-Clothes,
Three quarters and seven-eighths stripe Clothes,
Cassimers,
Superfine, stripe & plain Coating,
Cardinals,
Halfthicks,
Khapt Cottons,
Flannels,
Baizes,
Welsh Plains,
Duffil Blankets,
Duranis,
Calimancoes,
Jones Spinning,
Moreens,
Wildboars,
Crapes,
Muslinets,
Muslins of all sorts,
Plain, stripe and spotted Gauzes,
Royal Ribbs,
Thickset,
Satinets,
Jeans,
Fustains,
Corduroys,
Black Princess Stuff,
Cottons and Calicoes,
Cotton & Chintz Shawls,
Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Black Silk & Love Handkerchiefs,
Table Clothes,
Bed-Ticks,
Bed-Bunts,
Checks, 3 and yard wide,
Cotton Stripes,
7-8 and yard wide Irish Linens,
Ink-Powder,
Snuff,
Ladies fashionable Beaver, and Gentlemen's Fine Hats,
Coarse ditto,
Fashionable Coat & Vest Buttons,
Imperial ditto,
Tapes,
Bindings,
Thread,
Edging and Bobbing,
Ladies and Gentlemen's Cotton, Silk & Worsted Hose,
Silk and Cotton Patent ditto,
Ladies Gloves,
Gentlemen's Beaver ditto,
Best Philadelphia & common Stuff Shoes,
Ironmongery,
Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Which, from their reduced prices, goodness of quality, and his unremitted endeavours to please, he hopes, merit the attention of a generous public.

ALSO,—a few

Barrels of Apples,

To be SOLD cheap.

TO BE SOLD,

On the premises, (as per decree of the chancellor) on bond with approved security, on Wednesday the 16th of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, the following tracts of LAND, in Dorchester county, viz.

NEW-MARKET, containing 22 acres of land, with dwelling and outhouses; BENNETT's PASTURE, six acres, adjoining; GREEN TIMBER YARD, sixty-five acres; all on Hunger river. HOG-QUARTER, 250 acres, on Black-Water.

2 CHARLES STEUART, Administrator of JOHN BENNETT.

December 14th, 1790.

By virtue of a decree in chancery, to me directed, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, for ready money, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the fourth day of FEBRUARY next,

A TRACT or parcel of LAND, containing two hundred acres, more or less, lying in Piscataway, in Charles county, on which Thomas Smallwood formerly lived, and now in the possession of Samuel Ward Middleton. A conveyance will be made in terms of the decree, which may be seen by applying to me in Piscataway, in Prince-George's county.

3 JOSEPH NOBLE HAYNES, Trustee.

To be SOLD,

On the 25th day of January, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THAT valuable PLANTATION near Herring creek church, lately the property of THOMAS DEALE, deceased, containing 329 acres.

At the same time will be SOLD sundry NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children, boys and girls, and some STOCK. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale, by

2 JOSEPH DEALE, Executor.

Annapolis, December 28, 1790.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a NEGRO MAN, who calls himself SAM HOPKINS, but was committed by the name of JACK BARRUCK, is between forty and fifty years of age, and says he belongs to Paul Lee, near Richmond, in Virginia; his cloathing is a country woollen jacket and breeches, old felt hat, osnabrig shirt, and old shoes and stockings. His master is hereby desired to pay his fees, and take him away.

BENJAMIN HOWARD, Sheriff of

w3 2 Anne-Arundel county.

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons from hunting with either dog or gun on any of my lands, as many persons have frequently committed trespasses under pretence of hunting. 3X

WILLIAM BREWER, sen.

Anne-Arundel county, South river.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mr. ROBERT WHITAKER, late of Prince-George's county, are requested to bring them in legally proved, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, to

MARGERY WHITAKER, Admx.

December 10, 1790. 3

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber will prosecute any person whatever who shall hereafter hunt or come within his enclosures on his land, near Annapolis, without leave.

w3 3X JOHN WEEMS.

An ACT respecting the creditors and debtors of this state.

WHEREAS the provision for the debts of the respective states by the congress of the United States renders it essential to the interest of this state, that its creditors should subscribe to the loan proposed by congress, upon receiving a full compensation from the state for any injury which they might sustain thereby;

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That it be proposed to the creditors of this state, to subscribe to the loan proposed by the congress of the United States, by an act of the said congress, entitled, An act making provision for the debt of the United States, and the faith of this state is hereby pledged to receive from the creditors, who shall subscribe to the said loan, all certificates bearing an interest of three per cent. and all certificates bearing an interest of six per cent. after the year eighteen hundred, which the said creditors shall become entitled to by such subscription; and in exchange therefor, there shall be paid by the trustee appointed by this act, to the said respective creditors, a compensation in stock, created under the act of congress aforesaid, bearing an immediate interest of six per cent. to the full amount of the principal sums mentioned in the said certificates.

And, in order to establish a fund for making the said payment to the subscribing creditors, *Be it enacted*, That Benjamin Harwood, of the city of Annapolis, be and he is hereby appointed a trustee for the purpose of subscribing to the loan proposed by congress the continental paper now in the treasury of this state, and for other purposes herein after mentioned.

And be it enacted, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby directed to deliver to the said trustee all the continental paper now in the treasury, which may be subscribed to the said loan under the act of congress aforesaid, taking his written declaration acknowledging the receipt of the said paper as trustee of the state, and that the said trustee shall subscribe the same in his own name, and shall deliver the certificates, which he shall receive therefor from the continental commissioner, to the treasurer of the western shore.

And be it enacted, That when any creditor or creditors of this state, who shall subscribe to the said loan, shall produce to the said trustee, any certificate granted by the said commissioner, bearing an interest of three per cent. or any certificate granted by such commissioner, bearing an interest of six per cent. after the year eighteen hundred, and shall assign and transfer the said certificates to the said trustee in due form of law, it shall be lawful for the said trustee, and he is hereby required to transfer to the said creditor or creditors, in exchange therefor, the stock of the state herein before mentioned, bearing an immediate interest of six per cent. as shall amount to the principal sums mentioned in such certificates; and the said trustee shall deliver all certificates, transferred to him by any creditor or creditors as aforesaid, to the treasurer of the western shore to be cancelled.

Provided always, that the said trustee shall first be furnished, that the certificates to be produced by any creditor shall have been received from the said commissioner on loan, subscribed in certificates issued by this state.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the trustee, appointed or to be appointed in virtue of this act, to receive the interest which shall become due on the stock which he shall hold in trust for the state, and to pay the same to the treasurer of the western shore.

And be it enacted, That in case the said trustee, or any other trustee to be appointed in virtue of this act, shall refuse to act, or die, or refuse or neglect to give security as herein after required, the governor and council shall appoint another person in his stead.

And be it enacted, That every trustee appointed, or to be appointed, in virtue of this act, shall, within thirty days after notice of his appointment, and before he proceeds to act, give bond to the state, with good security to be approved of by the governor and council, in the sum of five thousand pounds current money, for the faithful performance of the trust reposed in him by this act, and the said bond shall be recorded by the clerk of the general court for the western shore, and a copy thereof, certified by the said clerk, under his hand and seal of office, shall be received as evidence in any court of law or equity of this state.

And, Whereas the taking out of circulation the certificates issued by this state, will be injurious to the debtors of the state, who were permitted to make payment in the said certificates by the act, entitled, An act respecting the debtors and creditors of this state, under the act to establish funds to secure the payment of the state debt within six years, and for the punctual payment of the annual interest thereon; *Be it enacted*, That all debtors who installed, or might have installed, under the act aforesaid, shall be allowed to make payment of their debt as follows: that is to say, all arrears of interest to the first day of December, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety, and two thirds of the principal, in specie, or in depreciation or other liquidated state certificates, or in stock created under the act of congress herein before mentioned, bearing an immediate interest of six per cent. one third of the principal in specie, or in stock created under the said act of congress, and bearing an interest of six per cent. after the year eighteen hundred; and all interest accruing after the said first day of December, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety, in specie only.

And be it enacted, That the stock paid by the said debtors shall be transferred by them to the trustee appointed by, or to be appointed in virtue of, this act.

And be it enacted, That no execution shall issue against any debtor who installed, or might have installed under the said act, before the first day of August next; and if executions have already issued, the attorney-general shall suspend them, the defendants first paying all legal costs.

And be it enacted, That the first payment due on the bonds of the debtors who have installed, shall be postponed until the first day of August next.

And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for all debtors, who had permission to install by the act aforesaid, to install at any time before the first day of August next, upon the same terms and principles as are prescribed and established by the act aforesaid, except that the time of the first payment shall be on the said first day of August next, and that the manner of making payment shall be as is herein before mentioned: and if any of the said debtors who have not installed, and who shall install before the first day of August next, have paid any part of the principal of their debt since the first day of August last, the governor and council shall have regard to the said payments, and in taking their bonds shall regulate the times of payment, so as to put them on the same footing as if they had installed before the first day of August last.

And be it enacted, That where the security of any debtor has obtained an assignment of the bond of his principal, under the act aforesaid, nothing in this act contained shall prevent the said security, his executors, administrators, or assigns, from proceeding and recovering on the said assigned bond, in the same manner as if this act had not been made; and if any security shall not be able to prevail on his principal to install before the first day of August next, the said security, or his heirs, executors, or administrators, may install on the same terms that the principal might have done, and shall thereupon be entitled to an assignment of the original bond from the treasurer of the western shore, who is hereby directed to make the same, and shall have the same proceedings thereon in his or her own name, for his or her own use, as the state might have had.

And be it enacted, That all powers vested in the governor and council by the act aforesaid, shall be and are hereby continued until the end of the session of assembly which shall be first held after the next general election of delegates for this state.

And be it enacted, That the trustee appointed, or to be appointed, in virtue of this act, shall have, as a compensation for his services for the present year, two hundred and fifty pounds current money, and for every subsequent year, if his service shall be required, the sum of seventy-five pounds current money.

And be it enacted, That the governor and council be requested to cause his act to be published, for the space of six weeks, in the several news-papers of this state, and to send one hundred printed copies thereof to each respective county, for the information of the people. 2

FUNDED DEBT
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

FORM
OF
A POWER of ATTORNEY,
To transfer STOCK.

KNOW all men by these presents, that ——— do make, constitute and appoint, ——— true and lawful attorney, for — and in — names, to sell, assign and transfer, —— the ——— stock, standing in —— name, in the books of ——, with power also, an attorney or attornies under — for that purpose to make and substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that — said attorney, or — substitute or substitutes, shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof —— have hereunto set —— hand and seal the ——— day of ——— in the year of our Lord one thousand —— hundred and ——.

(L. S.)
(L. S.)

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of

———

On the back of the above the following ACKNOWLEDGMENT *must be made.*

BE IT KNOWN, That on the —— day of —— one thousand —— hundred and ——, before me ——, came ———, and acknowledged the within letter of attorney to be — act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and ——— affixed ——— the day and year last aforesaid.

———

Directions.

IF the power is to extend to the whole of the stock, the word "all" is to be inserted after the word "transfer;" if only to part, the particular sum is to be inserted, with the addition of the words "being part of;" if power is to extend only to a certain species of stock, it may be expressed in the different cases by inserting in the blank between the words "the" and "stock," the words "funded six per cent." (which will designate the stock bearing a present interest,) or the words "funded three per cent." (which will designate the three per cent. stock,) or the word "deferred," (which will designate the stock bearing interest at the end of ten years,) or the word "unfunded," (which will designate the unsubscribed part of the debt.)

If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it to be omitted. The place of abode and quality of each witness to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any judge of a court of the United States; or of a superior court of law or equity, in any state, or of a county court; or before the mayor, or other chief magistrate of any place; or before a notary public.

In the acknowledgment, if the seal of a court or corporation is to be affixed, the words "cause to be" may precede the word "affixed:" The blank immediately following to be filled up with a designation of the seal, as that it is the seal of a certain court, naming it; or the seal of a certain corporation, naming it; or the seal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one, or if he has none, with the words "my seal."

If there be no public or official seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power must be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorized at the place where the transfer is to be made.

FORM
OF
A POWER of ATTORNEY,
To receive INTEREST.

KNOW all men by these presents, that ——— do make, constitute and appoint, ——— true and lawful attorney, for — and in — name, to receive the interest ———, the stock standing in — name, in the books of ———, with power also, an attorney or attornies under — for that purpose to make and substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that — said attorney, or — substitute or substitutes, shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof —— have hereunto set —— hand and seal the ——— day of ——— in the year of our Lord one thousand —— hundred and ——.

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of

———

BE IT KNOWN, That on the —— day of —— one thousand —— hundred and ——, before me came ———, and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be — act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand —— the day and year last aforesaid.

Directions.

IF the power is to be general, the words "now due or which shall hereafter grow due thereon" are to be inserted after the word "interest;" if any general, the time for, or to which the interest is to be received, to be specially expressed after the word "interest."

If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it to be omitted; the place of abode, and quality of each witness, to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any judge of a court of the United States, or of a superior court of law or equity, in any state; or of a county court; or before the mayor or other chief magistrate of any place; or before a notary public.

In the acknowledgment, if the seal of a court or corporation is to be affixed, the words "caused to be" may precede the word "affixed," the blank immediately following to be filled with a designation of the seal, as that it is the seal of a certain court, naming it; or the seal of a certain corporation, naming it; or the seal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one, or if he has none with the words "my seal."

If there be no public or official seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power must be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorized, at the place where the transfer is to be made.

FORM of a TRANSFER,
When made in person.

I ———, the within named, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over ———, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to ———. Witness my hand, at the office of ———, this —— day of ———, ———.

FORM of a TRANSFER,
By POWER of ATTORNEY.

I ———, by virtue of a power of attorney from the within mentioned ———, do hereby, for value received assign and transfer over ———, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to ——. Witness my hand at the office of ———, this ——— day of ———, ———.

FORM of a TRANSFER,
By LETTER of ATTORNEY, under a power of SUBSTITUTION.

I ———, by virtue of a power from ———, duly authorised by letter of attorney, with power of substitution, from the within mentioned ———, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over ———, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to ———. Witness my hand, at the office of ———, this —— day of ——, ——. 6

St. John's College.

At a meeting of the VISITORS and GOVERNORS of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, on the 14th day of November, 1790, the following RESOLUTIONS were entered into—

1st. RESOLVED, That at the next quarterly meeting on the second Tuesday of February next, this board will proceed to elect a vice-principal, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 350l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

The duty of the vice-principal being to teach, in conjunction with the principal, the higher classics in the Latin and Greek languages, the mathematics, as that science is usually taught in colleges, together with natural and moral philosophy and logic, it is expected that none will apply but those who are well skilled in the above branches of learning. And as the good character and morals of the applicant are esteemed of essential consequence by the board, sufficient testimonials of these must be produced, otherwise the application will not be attended to.

2d. RESOLVED, That on the said second Tuesday of February the board will proceed to elect an usher to the grammar-school of St. John's college, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 150l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

3d. RESOLVED, That on the said second Tuesday of February the board will likewise proceed to elect a master of the French language, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 150l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

In these, as in the former instance, those who apply must be furnished with evidences of a fair character, which, with ability to discharge the duties of their departments, will determine the board in their choice.

NICH. CARROLL, Pres. pro tem. 9

To be SOLD, at this Printing-Office,
Price Nine Dollars,
The late Edition of the LAWS of MARYLAND, bound in sheep—And also a few sets of the LAWS since that publication, price eight dollars, in sheets.——All kinds of PRINTING WORK performed in a neat, expeditious, and correct manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.—— 13

LOTTERY:

THE remainder of which has for his object the disposal of a very valuable PLANTATION, containing 256 acres, as advertised, of which 200 are cleared, beautifully and conveniently fenced in, and the whole, within four miles of Annapolis, and twelve of Baltimore-town, valued for the fertility of its soil, being adapted to every species of country production. There is about one hundred acres of said land timbered, and under good fence, on which is a good dwelling-house, with some useful out offices, a good orchard in full bearing, and a fine stream of water running through the same. The remainder of said land covered with heavy hickory, black oak and walnut.

It must be obvious to every person, that this lottery holds out more advantages to adventurers than any yet offered to the public, as no sum is made for the purchase of said plantation, which sum constitutes the capital prize.

The proprietor further assures the public, that the said plantation, together with the house and out offices, cost him one hundred and fifty pounds, and upwards, over and above the sum aforesaid to it in the scheme; and pledges himself to make a good and lawful title of said land to the fortunate adventurer or heirs of the drawing of said lottery is over; the remainder of the prizes to be paid as soon as drawn. The title deeds may be seen by applying to

RICHARD BURLAND.

SCHEME.

		Dollars.
1 Prize of the said plantation, valued at		2000
2 Ditto of	100 Dollars each, are	200
3 Ditto	50 Ditto,	150
4 Ditto	40 Ditto,	160
6 Ditto	30 Ditto,	180
8 Ditto	20 Ditto,	160
12 Ditto	10 Ditto,	120
466 Ditto	3 Ditto,	1398
502 Prizes.		4668
998 Blanks.		
1500 Tickets, at four dollars each, are		6000

MANAGERS.
In BALTIMORE.

Mr. William M'Laughlin,	Mr. Christopher Raborg,
Mr. Charles Garts,	Captain Joshua Barney,
Mr. James Somervell,	Mr. William Raborg,
Mr. William Gibson,	Mr. Jacob Graybell,
Mr. Edward Pannell,	Mr. Standish Barry.

ANNAPOLIS.

Mr. James Williams, | Mr. Frederick Gramm.

Baltimore, September 6, 1790. 15

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in this city, on Monday the 28th instant, a negro man named JAMES ORKER, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well looking fellow, talks slow, and rather a down look when he went away, a cloth jacket, oznabrig shirt and trousers, an old castor hat, carried with him some working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

if RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790. 20

To be SOLD,

On the premises, on TUESDAY, the 13th of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE HOUSES and LOT belonging to the late JAMES DICK, in Annapolis, where James Dick and Stewart formerly kept store.

The day following will be EXPOSED to SALE, at Newington rope-walk, within one mile of Annapolis, about sixty-two acres of LAND, with the improvements and utensils belonging to the rope-walk. The whole of the land to be sold together, or in lots as may be suitable to the purchaser or purchasers.

Likewise, a LOT of four acres of ground, with the improvements, upon lease for twenty-one years, renewable, on payment of one year's rent, six pounds sterling, at the end of every twenty-one years.

MARY M'CULLOCH, Exr.
C. STRUART, } Executors
J. M'CULLOCH, } of JAMES DICK.

2

To be SOLD,
A new BRICK HOUSE,
In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Stewart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and wash-house, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MURRAY.

Dec. 9, 1789. 43 JOSEPH DOWNS.

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.